

**"Residents."**

"Who are residents? Citizens are —aliens, or persons naturalized, are residents. But, in legal contemplation, blacks and colored persons are not residents, and cannot become so —and the test of this is, that they cannot acquire a settlement under the poor laws. See Stat. Rev. Code, page 635, Sec. 2.

"That nothing in this act contained or to be construed as to enable any black or mulatto person to become a resident."

"It is true, that in the acts of 1804 and 1805, in relation to blacks and mulattos the words "reside" and "resident" are used. But the word "reside" is used in the sense of the words "live" and "dwell" and "inhabit." The word "resident" has its appropriate legal meaning. A resident is one who has a legal settlement in this State."

It does not require a lawyer to see that paragraph is self-contradictory. "A resident is one who has political rights as such; whereas by the very laws which Mr. Bebb is endeavoring to repeal, negroes and mulattos are deprived of all political rights, and cannot acquire residence, legally speaking."—*Cin. Advertiser*.

the *Advertiser*, and "blacks and mulattoes not residents" "in legal contemplation." In the acts of 1804 and 1807, the same paper prints, use the terms "reside" and "residence" in relation to this class of persons? That may, according to the Legislature of 1804 and of 1807, blacks and mulattoes are

residents, "in legal contemplation," for laws style them so—but, according to the *Ed Advertiser*, they are not and cannot be "residents in legal contemplation." We defer for the authority of the Legislature. The *Advertiser* quibbles.

There may be, for aught we know, a technical

cal meaning attached to the word, "resident," but it is obvious that in the question proposed by the anti-slavery people to Mr. Toombs, in 1838, the word was used in its popular and direct acceptation, and designed to embrace the inhabitants of the State. And it was in this sense the question was answered by

But, we should like to know what Black Mulattoes are, if they are not residents of

Many of them have been born here. Many of them are property-holders. All have the right to become such. All are taxed. They may sue, and be sued. The laws protect them to a certain extent, in the enjoyment of their rights. They may marry and give in marriage. Although they have not the right of suffrage,

Fudge! The *Advertiser* must suppose its readers to have an amazing capacity of be-

**"Southern Dictation,"**  
The Democrats begin to grow restive under the charge of subservience to Southern dictation, and retort upon the Whigs with more point. The *Gazette* having asserted that the Tariff was forced through Congress by Southern men lording it over Northern dough-faces,

1. The entire Senatorial delegation of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina and Louisiana, voted against it.

4. Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas really *Western* States, but even classing them with the Southern, it makes *five* Southern States for the bill, three equally divided,

But, the *Enquirer* is not satisfied with standing on the defensive. It charges the partition of Oregon, upon an alliance between the "Southern taskmasters" and Northern Whigs. "In

Senate of the United States," says that paper "Southern task-masters, afraid of the growing strength of the 'Western Giant,' united with the ever envious East, and forced upon the Government a treaty with England, surrendering half of a great Western empire."

The Democratic Senators from the South played false to the West—but the Democratic Senators from the East with one or two exceptions.

tions, were as true as steel. And this is all. The Senate did not force upon the Government the treaty with England. The Enquirer should be ashamed of this disingenuous attempt to screen Mr. Polk. The proposition of the British Government was the result of the diplomacy of Mr. McLane, who, in holding

the 49th parallel of latitude as a suitable compromise boundary, said that he represented the views and purposes of the President. Besides it was altogether unnecessary for Mr. Polk to submit that proposition to the Senate—being having chosen by submitting it to sneak out from a proper responsibility, he might have

called the attention of the Senate to the fact that, according to the statement of the American Minister, the proposition was not to be regarded as the ultimatum of the British Government. He did not do it—for he was anxious for a speedy settlement, and he wicked the Senate by their advice to give him an expression of opinion.

No—no—Mr. *Enquirer*, better drop Jam K. Polk. Isachar is a strong ass, but he can not carry that burden.

In the beginning of this century, Americans had to depend for their school books upon foreign countries; but times have changed. They now make books for use not only in their own schools, academies, and universities, but there are reprints of them in England. Recently, Professor Anthon's Homer, with the

"Admirably edited and explained by Professor Anthon, the American, who has done more for sound classical school literature than any half-dozen Englishmen. In the hands of Dr. Major

the book is not improved, any more than was Virgil some time ago. It would, on a hasty view, seem strange that such time-honored seats of learning as Oxford and Cambridge are eclipsed by an institution (comparatively unendowed) of yesterday—Columbia College, New York; but this is matter of surprise only to the uninitiated. We shall not stay to inquire the reasons of the apparent mystery.<sup>15</sup>

**Shipwreck.**—The ship *St. Mary* arrived at New Orleans lately, having picked up at sea on the 12th, the captain and crew of the schooner *Mary Ann*, of Philadelphia, lost at sea to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, and also one of the crew of the brig *Helen McLeod* of Balt-

more, which is believed to have gone down  
with half hands on board, in a tremendous gale  
on the 11th.

co was saved only by the untiring exertions of the firemen, which protected the two adjoining squares. A large amount of bagging and rope was consumed in the store of Laughlin, Seales & Co. The papers, letters, mails, &c., in the post office, are understood to be saved.













